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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 48.

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Poetry.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE UNION.

BY A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! she's blazing up at last,
Like a red furnace, molten with Freedom's rushing blast!
From all her mines the war-light shines, and out of her iron hills
The glorious fire leaps higher and higher, till all the land it fills;
From valleys green and mountains blue her yeomanry arouse,
And leave the forges burning, and the oxen at their ploughs:
Up from highland and headland they muster in forest and plain,
By the blaze of their fiery beacons, in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! her sons are clasping hands,
Down from the Alleghanies, and up from Jersey's sands;
Juniata fair to the Delaware is winding her bugle bars;
And the Susquehanna, like warlike banner, is bright with Stripes and Stars;
And the hunter scours his rifle, and the boatman grinds his knife,
And the lover leaves his sweetheart, and the husband leaves his wife;
And the women go out in the harvest, and gather the golden grain,
While the bearded men are marching in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! through every vale and glen,
Beating like resolute pulses, she feels the tread of men;
From Erie's lake her legions break—from Tuscarora's gorge—
And with ringing shout they are tramping out from brave old Valley Eorge;
And up from the plains of Paoli the minute-men march once more,
And they carry the swords of their fathers, and the flags their fathers bore;
And they swear as they rush to battle, that never shall cowardly stain
Dishonor a blade or a banner in the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! she fears no traitor hordes;
Bulwarked on all her borders by loyal souls and swords,
From Delaware's strand to Maryland, and bright Ohio's marge,
Each freeman's hand is her battle-brand, each freeman's heart her targe;
And she stands like an ocean breakwater in fierce Rebellion's path,
And shivers its angry surges, and baffles its frantic wrath;
And the tide of Slavery's treason shall dash on her in vain—
Rolling back from the ramparts of freedom—from the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! We hear her sounding call,
Ringing out Liberty's summons from Independence Hall!
That tocsin rang with iron clang in the Revolution's hour,
And 'tis ringing again, through the hearts of men, with a terrible glory and power;
And all the people hear it—that mandate old and grand;
"Proclaim to the utmost nation that Liberty rules the land!"
And all the people chant it—that brave and loyal strain—
On the borders of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! And let her soldiers march
Under the Arch of triumph—the Union's star lit Arch!
With banners proud, and trumpets loud, they come from border fray—
From the battle-fields where hearts were shields to bar the invader's way!
Hurrah for Pennsylvania! Her soldiers well may march
Beneath her ancient banner—the Keystone of our Arch!
And all the mighty Northland will swell the triumph train
From the land of Pennsylvania—the land of Anthony Wayne.

THE VOICELESS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast,
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few touch the magic string,
And noisy frame is proud to win them;
Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them?

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their hearts' sad story.
Weep for the voiceless who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow;
But where the glistening night dews weep
O'er nameless sorrow's church-yard pillow.

O hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial,
Slow-dropped from misery's crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given
What endless melodies were proved
As sad as earth as sweet as heaven!

A TRUTHFUL ANSWER—Bunkum, in the old North State is undoubtedly the healthiest spot on earth, and it was on that account that some "lower country gentlemen" were surprised one day to see a Bunkumite at work upon an ominous looking "hole in the ground." Of course they inquired what he was about?

"Digging a grave, sir."

"Digging a grave? Why, I thought people didn't die often here, do they?"

"Oh no, sir, they never die but once!"

They never asked that question "but once."

Miscellaneous.

The Residence of Robert Browning the Poet—Visit to Gottfried Kinkel and Other Celebrities.

The foreign correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from London the following interesting literary gossip:

A POETICAL NEIGHBORHOOD.

In the northern corner of London, near he beautiful open fields of Kensal Green and Kilburn, there is formed by the junction of two Canals a very pretty lakelet, on one side of which is a noble row of houses forming Warwick Crescent, while the other side is built in villas and called Bloomfield Road. One of the finest houses in Warwick Crescent was the London residence of the gifted BROWNING, and is still occupied by her husband, the poet ROBERT BROWNING. Friends in passing, point to an upper window of the elegant mansion and say, "that was the room in which Mrs. Browning studied and wrote." Almost any fine day, the past three years, you would have seen a crowd of people collected on the bridge and watching the magnificent rowing of a young fellow on the little lake. That young fellow is the son, of Florentine birth, so often and so exquisitely referred to in the poems of Mrs. BROWNING. Whether or not he will ever develop any of the literary genius of his parents, he is unquestionably a splendid boatman. He is now about seventeen; goes to Oxford this year; and will be a good "muscular christian," even if he does not excel as a poet and scholar. Just across the lakelet, in one of the villas of Bloomfield Road, lives another man of mark and fame in the world—a poet, an orator, a patriot and an exile. It is GOTTFRIED KINKEL, the story of whose release from the Prussian prison by the daring ingenuity of Carl Shurz was recently told in a Paris paper, "*L'Eventment*," thence translated for the New York *Times* by its Paris correspondent and thence copied into the *Commercial*. As I have lived for three years a neighbor of Dr. KINLEL, and have had the honor of his acquaintance, I presented to him the number of the *Commercial* which contained the account of his escape. I had my doubts about its truth—for other versions of the story are in circulation here. Of course I did not obtain from him any verdict upon this subject. The exact truth will never be revealed during the lifetime of the present generation—for it would cost the lives of many who aided the gallant Shurz, and who are still living within the grasp of German despotism.

I remember as a boy, seeing Dr. KINKEL on his visit to the United States. What a magnificent specimen of manly beauty, and even of majesty, he was. When, after the lapse of so many years, I met him again in London, I found the same noble dignity and lofty grace; yet there were traces of time, of toil, of anxiety, disappointment and grief. His hair which once was as black as the raven's plume is now white; he is getting bald; and that athletic frame, which Prussian cruelty could not bow, is beginning to yield to the weight of years and sorrow. He has had deep domestic sorrows, of which I need not speak; and the great grief of his heart must be the blighting of the patriot's hope for Germany. He has toiled most industriously, first in Edinburg then in London. He has achieved the highest position as a lecturer on art and literature, and now the crown of honor and of success in his recent appointment to a professorship in the renowned University of Zurich. He has accepted the position, and will enter upon its duties in September. In that office of dignity he will probably spend his last days. Let us hope that in the calmness of the University his muse will be roused to its old strains, and that he will give to the world works worthy of his fame and the promise of his dawning manhood.

Before taking my readers from this beautiful spot by the little London Lake, let me mention the names of some other celebrities who live near. Just round a corner and down a street, you come into Westbourne Tenrace, where lives the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, and where the great RICHARD COBDEN used to dwell. Seen from the back windows of Dr. KINKEL'S house, is the residence of CAMPANELLA, the Italian exile, to call upon whom GARIBALDA, two years ago, startled our quiet neighborhood by his more than regal presence. A little way from CAMPANELLA'S house is a street called St. John's Wood Road, where lives the artist Sir EDWIN LANDSEER. In the little churchyard of St. Mary's, which is near our lakelet on another side, are the graves of Mrs. SIDDONS and of poor TOM HAYDEN, the artist.

THE REST DAY.

We have long been satisfied that the best popular argument in favor of a strict Sabbath is, that to open the day to amusement and dissipation, would in the end cause it to be given up to industrial pursuits, like other days, and so work immense injury to the operative classes, who would find themselves compelled to give seven days' work for six days' wages. We are glad to see that this view has been taken in England. Mr. Hughes not only gave his own view, but said that the intelligent portion, the majority of the working classes sided with him.

In England, as lately in this country, a laborious effort has been made to break down the strictness of the current Sabbath observance, and throw open museums, picture-galleries and libraries on the Lord's day. The reason urged for this has been that the working classes, busy throughout the week, required such recreation on the Sabbath. The movement has, happily, met with a check from the right quarter, the working people themselves having common sense enough to see that Sunday recreation would soon lead to Sunday labor: that cabmen, omnibus men and railroad employees would have to give up their Sunday rest, to carry crowds to places of amusement—that the custodians of these places would need to be on hand all day—and that, the sanctity of the Sabbath being invaded, its opportunities for refreshment and serene repose would be lost. The very men for whose benefit the indulgence was demanded, have, therefore, raised their voice against it, and declared to the authorities that they desire nothing of the kind. Mr. Hughes, M. P. ("Tom Brown at Oxford,") at first an advocate for Sunday opening, has accordingly now cast his weight against it, and even the *Times* intensely worldly as it usually is, raises its voice in favor of a quiet Sabbath, as affording by its sudden change of thought and pause in business, a refreshment to the mind scarcely less than that of sleep to the body, and as giving opportunities for family intercourse and calm reflection, which it would be impossible otherwise to obtain.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

IF you are looking at a picture, you try to give it the advantage of a good light. Be as courteous to your fellow beings as you are to a picture.

AN EDITORS QUALIFICATIONS.

It is to be a mirror to give reflection of the outer world to your readers and to receive reflection of all uncomplimentary sorts from them. It is to cater to their amusement, minister to their consolation, satisfy their curiosity, gratify their tastes for the marvelous, teach them morals, religion and politics, form their sentiments, lead them in wisdom's and folly's ways, show them to each other, record their good deeds and their bad deeds, publish their incomes, advertise their inventions, guide them in youth, tell their friends and enemies when they marry, and write their epitaphs. It is to make small men great and great men small, to build up and pull down, to puff quacks and to expose humbugs, crack up theatrical reputations and get full houses for nigger minstrels. It is to paint every day's picture on the canvass of the present, and when the figures are scarce to-produce the past. It is to be anybody's servant and everybody's master. It is to wield a mighty power and to be under its control. It is to make the public believe what you please, and to exercise the same privilege yourself. It is to publish canards and their contradictions. It is to make and unmake cabinets, to coerce presidents, raise armies, levy taxes, fight battles, make treaties, dissolve unions, manage reconstructions, pardon and condemn traitors, and run government generally. It is to work harder, more hours in a day, with less recreation, on less sleep and poorer pay, than any of your fellow-mortals. It is to be busy when your neighbors are idle, busier when they sleep, and busiest while they are enjoying a good time. It is to be always in a hurry, always under a press of business, always "setting up" when others are lying down, and always charitably "distributing" the result of our daily labor. It is to have your opinions always put to "proof" and seldom into practice. It is to advertise other people's wants, wishes and wares, to announce facilities for pleasure, to herald the approach of disease and the invention of cures for them, to make known who has been robbed, where, of how much, who is the robber, his personal history, his trial, sentence and its execution. It is to receive nice fruit and notice it, to be shown natural curiosities and describe them, to be everywhere at all times, and be able to answer all questions on all subjects. It is to publish too much sentiment for one, too much politics for another, and too little news for all. It is to make a dozen enemies to one friend, and to be pitched into by anybody who chooses to consider himself aggrieved. It is to belabor your brother editor across the way on paper, and shake hands cordially when you meet. It is to publish a paper for two dollars in advance that costs three, to wait for your pay till a collector has gotten fifty per cent. for getting it, and make a living by the operation. It is to take complimentary tickets to everything and pay for them in complimentary notices. It is to be bored by friends suggesting how you should carry on your business, and bullied by those whom you have hit in vulnerable spots. It is to win every libel suit commenced against you, and to lose money on your publishing that you sit up at nights with a job press to earn. It is a life of mingled good and ill, trial and triumph, never-ending toil and never-beginning felicity, wherein you work out your allotted time with the "devil" always at your elbow, calling for your sole end in this life—a litle more copy.—*The Printer.*

MEANNESS IN BUSINESS.

There is no greater mistake that a business man can make, than to be mean in his business, always taking the half cent, and never returning a cent for the dollars he has made or is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer's who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the leanness of his soil only gets ten when he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain.

Every body has heard the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short sighted enough to believe that their interests can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers.

As a general thing it will be found—other things being equal—that he who is most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures, but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or to those he may be doing business of any kind with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations he acknowledges the everlasting fact, that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits are not reciprocal,

We know of instances where traders have enjoyed the profits of hundreds of dollars worth of trade, and yet have exhibited not the slightest disposition to reciprocate even to the smallest amount. Now what must necessarily result from such a course? Simply the loss of large profits per annum, in the loss of trade which, under a more liberal system, might have been retained.

The practice of some men seem to be to make as little show in the way of business, as possible. Such a one, if a trader, takes no pains with the appearance of his store. Everyihing around him is in a worn out, dilapidated and dirty condition. To have it otherwise would cost a dollar for whitewash, and perhaps five for painting, and a few dollars besides, for cleaning up and putting things in order. And so he plods on and loses hundreds of dollars worth of custom, for want of attention to these matters, while his more sagacious neighbor, keeping up with the times and having an eye to appearances, does a prosperous business.

Another will spend no money in any way to make busiuess, for fear he should not get it back again.—Consequently he sends out no circulars, distributes no handbills, publishes no advertisements; but sits down croaking about hard times—moaning over the future prospect of notes to pay, no money and no trade; and comes out just where he might expect to come—short, while his neighbor, following a different track—doing all that is necessary to be done to make business, has business, isn't short, but has money to loan; and it would be just like him to get 12 per ct., perhaps, for the use of it; and we should not blame him for so doing.

The fact is, times have changed.—The manner of doing business is different now from what it used to be. It would be just as foolish to insist upon doing business in the old fashioned way, as it would be to insist on travelling on an ox team instead of a rail road, to get news by old fashioned stages, instead of lightning telegraph. The times demand men of enlarged, liberal, energetic souls—men who will keep up with the world as it goes; men of hearts too, who not only desire to go ahead themselves, but take pleasure in seeing others succeed; and who have public spirit enough to do something for, and rejoice in the prosperity of the people.—*Worth and Wealth.*

ENGLISH AUTHORESSES.

In a letter from London to the *Round Table*, M. D. Conway gives the following graphic description of the personal appearance of some of the leading female writers of England:

What Margaret Fuller's father said of her when she was a girl—*in cedit regina*—may be said of the mature woman who writes under the name of George Elliot. She is a finely shaped woman, and quite large, though not in the sense in which Hawthorne describes English female largeness. She is by no means corpulent, nor are there any suggestions of steaks and sirloins about her; but she is of large skeleton. She is not meagre either, but has the look of being made out of fine clay. She is blonde, with very light auburn hair, clear, serene smiling eyes, with beautiful teeth. She has also gracious and easy manners, with an indefinable air of unworldliness—of having been made for large and fine societies, but never entered them. In a word, she is a woman who, though not handsome, would personally satisfy her most ardent admirers.

In remarkable contrast every way to Geo. Elliot is Miss Braddon, the great sensational novelist. One would, seeing her, naturally doubt whether she could write her name. Mixed of lower clay, the exact embodiment of the southern phrase "commony," with a color which looks like rouge, but is not, she is really indescribable here; but my reader may see her anywhere along Broadway at any time of the day. Miss Francis Power Cobbe is huge. The first impression she makes is that of a great mass of merry flesh and blood, weighing nearly three hundred and fifty pounds. She too often has to walk on crutches, which gives one a sad feeling that this enormous size is far from being the result of, or accompanied by health. But when one converses with Miss Cobbe he finds that the chief characteristic of her face and expression is delicacy. There is a lambent humor about her mouth, a subtle perceptiveness blended with sweetness about the eye, a sensitiveness and sensibility in her manner, under which—as conversation and acquaintance go on—the corpulency seems to shrink, and the most charming physiognomy to be unsheathed. Miss Cobbe has an extraordinary power of conversation, is one of the wittiest of mortals, and wherever she appears has about her a group of fascinated young people—particularly of her own sex—by whose bursts of merriment one may know on entering a company where the authoress of "Intuitive Morals" is seated.

Very likely there will be not far off Miss Isa Craig, editress of the *Argosy*, leading Secretary of the Social Science Society, who has a literary position in England quite beyond what one might imagine, and which is much more the result of her personal attractiveness than any of her published works. She is not pretty, is something of a German, has a *nez retrousse*, is not blooming; but she is young, has a pure, childlike expression, an eye full of delicate and refined feeling, and a gentle voice that every one likes to hear. She is one of a few persons of culture, and of a talent verging on genius, whom I have seen devoting themselves more to the work that will do good than to that which will bring the public gaze upon them. She is a near friend of George Elliot, G. H. Lewis, Herbert Spencer, and others "of that ilk," who admire her warmly. She will soon be married.

One cannot do any justice to these letters in a brief letter, nor can he even mention many of the ladies known to the literary world. There, for instance, is the soul of mystic meditation in the substantial and good looking person of Zschokke's best translator, Frederika Rowan; there is the strange and vigorous, but not altogether attractive, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; and now and then, in a few companies, one may see the still brilliant eye and eager, scornful face of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. For some well-beloved faces one must now, alas! look in vain; they look down upon us from the walls. It would be hard to say how many hearts in England are still draped and lingering comfortless about the graves of Mrs. Gaskell and Mrs. Browning.—*The Printer.*

THE BRIDAL RACE IN ASIA.

The conditions of the bridal race are these: The maiden has a certain start given which she avails herself of to gain a sufficient distance from the crowd to enable her to manage her steed with freedom, so as to assist in the pursuit of the suitor whom she prefers. On a signal from the father all the horses gallop after the fair one, and which ever first succeeds in encircling her waist with his arm, no matter whether disagreeable or not to her choice, is entitled to claim her as his wife. After the usual delay incident upon such occasions, the maiden quits the circle of her relations, and putting her steed into a hand gallop, darts into an open plain.

When satisfied with her position, she turns round to the impatient youths, and stretches out her arms toward them as if to woo their approach. This is the moment for giving the signal to commence the chase, and each of the impatient youths, dashing his pointed heels into his courser's sides, darts like the unhooded hawk in pursuit of his fugitive dove. The savannah was extensive, full twenty miles long and three in width, and as the horsemen sped across the plain the favored lover became soon apparent by the efforts of the maiden to avoid all others who might approach her. At length, after nearly two hours' racing, the number of pursuers is reduced to four who are all together, and gradually gaining on the pursued. With them is the favorite; but alas! his horse suddenly fails in his speed; and, as she anxiously turns her head, she perceives with dismay the hapless position of her lover. Each of the more fortunate leaders, eager with anticipated triumph, bending his head on his horse's mane, shouts at the top of his voice, "I come, my Peri! I'm your lover." But she, making a sudden turn, and lashing her horse almost to fury, darts across their path, and makes for that part of the place where her lover is vainly endeavoring to goad on his weary steed. The three others instantly check their career; but, in the hurry to turn back, two of the horses are dashed furiously against each other so that both steeds and riders roll over the plain.

The maiden laughed (for she well knew she could elude the single horseman) and flew to the point where her lover was. But her only pursuer was rarely mounted, and not easily shaken off. Making a last and desperate effort, he dashed along-side the maiden, and stretching out his arm almost won the unwilling prize; but she, bending her head to the horse's neck, eluded his grasp, and wheeled off. Ere the discomfitted horseman could again approach her, her lover's arm was around her waist, and, amidst the shouts of the spectators, they turned towards the fort.

WANT less than you have, and you will always have more than you want.

A FAST STORY.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads, to a Yankee traveller seated at his side, in one of the cars of a "fast train" in England. The engine bell was rung as the cars neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two."

"What's that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee.

"We are approaching a town," said the Englishman; "they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to a station, or else the train would run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful, isn't it? I suppose they havn't invented bells in America yet?"

"Why, yes," replied the Yankee, we've got bells, but can't use them on our railroad. We run so fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound; no use whatever; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by."

"Indeed!" said the Englishman.

"Fact," said the Yankee, "had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when the whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate; hurricanes were nowhar, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two-horse wagon crossing the track, about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on, screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew, I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses broken wagon, and dead engineer lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along mixed up with some frightful oaths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him.

After that we tried lights, supposing these would travel faster than sound. We got one so powerful that the chickens woke up all along the road when we came by, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close on behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night-time. Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road with signal men to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I *have* heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles, but I can't say as that is true: the rest I know to be so."

WHAT THE AGE WANTS.

A writer says; "The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from the centre to the circumferennee true to the hearts core. Men who fear the Lord and covetousness. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as in others. Men whose consciences are steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye.—Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither swagger nor flinch. Men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy without shouting to bring it. Men in whom the current of everlasting life runs still and deep, and strong. Men careful of God's honor and careless of men's applause. Men too large for sectarian limits and too strong for sectarian bands. Men who do not strive, nor cry, nor cause their voices to be heard in the street, but who will not fail, nor be discouraged, till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know the message and tell it. Men who know their place and fill it. Men who know their duty and do it. Men who mind their own busines. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for. Men who know in whom they have believed. Men whose feet are on the everlasting rock. Men whe are not ashamed of their hope. Men who are strong with divine strength, wise with the wisdom that cometh from above, and loving with the love, of Christ. Men of God."

GIVE US BACK OUR DEAD.—The disconsolate Copperheads keep murmuring "Give us the Union as it was!" Let the answer of patriots be, "Give us back our dead!" Into the glassy eyes of Lyon put the electric light that shone when he led the heroic charge. Restore to Ellsworth his young life and manly beauty. Give vigor to the wasted limbs of Kearney. Bring back the war-worn veteran Sumner. Revive the McCooks, twin brothers of valor. Heal the savage wounds of Dalghren. Re-animate the commanding form of Ellet. Call Sedgwick from his grave and Wadsworth from the silent republic of the dead. Breathe the breath of life into the nostrils of the gentle Lander. Return new strength to the sinewy arm of Reno. Give back its musical cadence to the tongue of Baker, and cleanse his gray hair from the gore which our fellow Democrats shed upon it. Restore the enlivening smile of humanity to the care-worn face of Lincoln, now pallid under the bloody hand of a Democratic assassin, and bring back daylight to those glassy eyes that were so sleepless for the Union and Freedom. Take down the bereavement that hangs in the sorrowful dwellings of the people, and bring back to life and home the thousands of devoted men who dyed the land of treason red with blood to make it pure. Do this, O thou thrice damned spirit of rebellion, and thou mayest again have the Union as it was.

Sadness and Literature

One of the anamolies of literary history is that it has often been the lot of those men who have contributed largely to the mirth or recreation of others, to endure a more than ordinary share of misery and want in their own lives. The most entertaining portions of literature have been written by men whose hearts have been bowed down by sorrow, and at moments when that sorrow has been heaviest. It was in the gloom of a mother's death, deepened by his own poverty, that Johnson penned the charming tale of "Rasselas;" it was in the chill desolation of a bare and fireles garret that poor Goldsmith, the beloved vagrant of literature sketched the brightest pictures of homes and happiness the world has ever had, it was from a sick bed, in sore distress, and in a necessitous exile, that Tom Hood shook all England with laughter. The enchantment of Scoot, the satire of Jerrold, all the gems of English wit and humor, have been thrown out by genius in its most sorowful moments.

INFLUENCE OF A TRUE WIFE.—A sensible affectionate, refined, practical woman makes a man,s nature all the stronger by making it more tender—puts a new heart into all his strivings—and gives dignity to all his prosperity, and comfort for his adversity. Every true life wields a still greater power when it feels a living heart drawing it with irresistible force into every position of duty.

All sorts of Paragraphs.

It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

The veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of beauty.

If we are loved by those around us, we can bear the hostility of all the rest of the world; just as if we were before a farm fire, we need not care for all the ice in the Polar regions.

We should give as we receive—cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

The truly illustrious are they who do not court the praise of the world, but perform the actions which deserve it.

Some sensible chap says, truly, that a person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself.

Dentist to his patient—"Hem, very odd. I must have made some mistake; there's nothing the matter with this tooth. Never mind, I'll try again. Of course, I won't charge you for pulling more than one of them, no matter how many I take out."

THE BEAUTY OF OLD PEOPLE.—Men and women make their own beauty or their own ugliness. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton speaks in one of his novels of a man "who was uglier than he had any business to be:" and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisels of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men and white pink maids. There is a slow growing beauty which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists. I have seen sweeter smiles on a lip of seventy than I ever saw on a lip of seventeen. There is the beauty of youth, and the holiness—a beauty much more seldom met; and more frequently found in the armchair by the fire, with grand-children around its knee, than in the ball-room or the promenade. Husband and wife who have fought the world side by side, who have made common stock of joy and sorrow, and grown aged together, are not unfrequently found curiously alike in personal appearance and in pitch and tone of voice—just as twin pebbles on the beach exposed to the same tidal influences, are each other's *alter ego*. He has gained a feminine something which brings his manhood into full relief. She has gained a masculine something which acts as a foil to her womanhood.

A WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.—It is a wondrous advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtile delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor and repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman-friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an impudent thing. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and heart, whom he loves and who loves him. But, supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap, even in its strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances put the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older, and those much younger, than ourselves. Female friendship is to a man the bulwark, sweetener, ornament of his existence.

PUNGENT SERMON.—Jerome, in one of his sermons, rebuked the women of his day in words so apropos to those of modern times that we cannot forbear copying them:

"Ah! I shall tell you who are the women that Scandalize Christians. They are those who daub their cheeks with red, and their eyes with black—those who plaster their faces too white to be human—reminding us of idols—those who cannot shed a tear without its tracing a furrow on the painted surface of their faces—those whose ripe years fail to teach them that they are growing old—those whose head-dresses are made up of other people's hair—those who chalk wrinkles into the counterfit presentiment of youth and those who affect the demeanor of bashful maidens in the midst of troops of grand children."

If he had added those who wear "tilting skirts," the picture would have been complete.

☞ Two men killed each other in Mobile recently, for a "lovely woman."—*Home Journal.*

The Journal ought to have told the whole story. They not only killed, but ate each other up. The survivor was married next day to the "lovely woman" whom he had so deservedly won.—*Mobile Register.*

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

A CLERK in a merchantile establishment writes to a friend at home: "I have a nice time of it now a days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

A BRUTE.—One asked his friend why he married so little a wife? "Why," said he. "I thought you had known that of all evils you should choose the *least*!"

NOT VERY DEFINITE.—An exchange says: "Peaches are selling in New York at fifty cents *a piece*." The price of a whole one is not stated.

WHY is a newspaper like a toothbrush? D'ye

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1866.

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

All the signs of the times as indicated by the political horizon point to a speedy abandonment of Mexico by Maximillian. What is to become of Mexico? Poor, distracted, torn by civil feuds, oppressed with debt, incapable of self government, and no one able or willing to undertake it for her, is she to drift again into anarchy? Like a sick man in the hands of officious friends, there are many to advise remedies, but few who would be willing under similar circumstances to take their own prescriptions. The abandonment, first of England and Spain and now of France, of the experiment of establishing an imperial government in that portion of the American continent will doubtless be the end of all attempts of the kind by European Governments. All efforts hitherto by the Mexicans themselves to establish a permanent government have been signal failures. There is a general agreement that the interests of commerce require a stable government of some kind and European nations are evidently not only willing but desirous that the United States should undertake the difficult and expensive task of governing Mexico for the general benefit. Our own people have frequently discussed the practicability as well as the propriety of such an undertaking. That the interests of humanity, as well as of commerce, would be promoted by the establishment of peace and harmony in this ill-fated country is everywhere conceded. In view of the possible benefits to be derived to ourselves, or conferred upon them, should we undertake the task? If we do, how is it to be accomplished? These are the questions likely soon to occupy the public mind. Two objections arise: first we have the vexed question of reconstruction to settle; second, we have already an immense territory, and the acquisition of more and that inhabited by an ignorant and turbulent population, is of doubtful expediency. To the first we would answer that the question of reconstruction, while it is a grave and perplexing one, has but slight bearing upon the Mexican question and that for the most part arises from proximity. To the second we would reply that thus far extent of territory has in no way interfered with the harmonious working of our system of government and that from the genius of our institutions and the nature of our political fabric we believe it to be capable of successful application to an indefinite extent of territory. That we would have no reason to doubt our ability to control as territories and gradually absorb as states the whole area of Mexican dominion, California gives us the most convincing evidence. The question, therefore, is narrowed down to this: What shape are the affairs of Mexico likely to assume on the departure of Maximilian and his French allies? We have no right to assume a protectorate over, much less to appropriate, the territory of our neighbor, without her consent, or request. Will she request us to do either? The imperialists departing, Ortega, Santa Anna and Juarez, will each be at the head of a faction and each claiming to be the legitimate Government of the nation, the old feuds and animosities will again distract the whole country. Our Government at present, recognizes Juarez, as the legitimate head of the Mexican Government. Would we be justified according to the laws of nations and the spirit of our Republican institutions, in assisting him in the establishment of his authority or in assuming a protectorate at his request? Until these questions are decided, speculation is useless. If they are decided in the affirmative and the Juarez government asks a protectorate, we believe our own welfare, the welfare of the Mexican people and the interests of humanity would be thereby promoted. We have no fears that the undertaking would be expensive or troublesome. Mexico with her varied climate, fertile soil and inexhaustible mineral resources, has within her all the elements of boundless wealth and prosperity, and only wants a stable government, the education of her people and the infusion of a spirit of enterprise to make her one of the most prosperous sections of the North American continent. All these the United States can readily furnish.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

In the contest between the police Commissioners of Baltimore and Gov. Swann the plot daily thickens, and the evidence of a conspiracy between the President and his "shadow of a shade," and supple tool, Gov. Swann, hourly becomes more clear. That the President is at the bottom of and instigating Gov. Swann's efforts to defy the laws of the State, scarcely admits of a doubt in view of the frequent interviews between them, and the indecent haste shown by the Governor in his efforts to remove the legally appointed Commissioners at the first demand of the disfranchised rebels. The bone of contention is the registry law passed during the rebellion and disfranchising rebels and deserters. This law alone saved the Maryland Legislsture from falling into the hands of rebels, and Maryland from seceding as did the other slave States. To it also Gov. Swann, himself, owes his election, but he has since, like his accidental prototype, betrayed the loyal men who raised him to power and now undertakes to subvert a clear law of the State, for the purpose of carrying the Baltimore elections for members of the State Legislature and electing conservative rebels, thus securing a rebel majority in the Legislature and the election of himself to the United States Senate for the purpose of upholding the President's policy. This is the real secret of the Governor's indecent haste in forcing the trial of the Commissioners, as well as, of the President's complicity in the nefarious plot. The crime of the Commissioners consists in the faithful discharge of their duty of appointing Judges of election who faithfully obeyed the registry law and refused the votes of all persons disfranchised by the same. This resulted in the election of a loyal city government in Baltimore. For this mortal offence against rebels and traitors, Gov. Swann undertakes to remove them from office with a mere mockery of a trial, for the express purpose of placing in their stead such men as will aid him in defying the law and handing over the state government to rebels. Both parties now hold a determined attitude. The Commissioners conscious of right declare their determination to discharge their duties and obey the law. In the proceedings on Friday last the Governor notified the Counsel that he would not wait longer than the following Wednesday, but would then act upon such evidence as might be presented at that time of the guilt or innocence of the Commissioners. This is everywhere regarded as an indirect expression of his determination to remove them and appoint others to suit his own purposes in time to control the election on Tuesday next. Each party is evidently preparing for the emergency with a grim resolution that forebodes trouble. If Gov. Swann in his temerity and recklessness of consequences precipitates a collission of forces in Maryland, there is no telling where the difficulty will end. We yet have hopes that the difficulty will be carried into the courts and peacefully adjusted. But if the loyal men of Maryland are obliged to defend their rights by force they will not not stand alone. The defence and protection of Loyal men is the cause of the nation and by the nation that cause will be vindicated.

A FEW PLAIN FIGURES.

Every community has its croakers; a class of individuals who stand ever ready to magnify or decry a cause or effort, to paint it in its worst colors or to laud it to the skies; and it were strange indeed if this community should be entirely exempted from them. But we know it is not and it is hardly probable that it ever will be. There is an old saying that "the fools are not all dead yet," which appears as apt to-day as it did in the days of our fathers, and we are admonished to believe that the clownish class is on the increase instead of diminishing as everybody has appeared to think would be the case.

It is evident that if there is one field above another in which these croakers or fools seem to revel it is the political. A fledgling who has scarce seen his majority, assumes to himself all the airs of a politician, and he imagines that upon his shoulders rests the great cause of the country, forthwith he prophesies this that and the other as if he knew by his own efforts that a certain result would be accomplished, and when the result is received, he learns to his discomfiture, that he simply knew nothing about the facts, and that he had reckoned without his host. There is another class of croakers who croak to bolster up their cause in direct violation of truth. This class is less excusable than the former, if not as numerous.

Bedford county instead of being an exception to the rule, has a larger proportion of these croakers than any other portion of the State. Immediately preceeding or following an election, we are treated to column after column, besides sidewalk demonstrations innumerable, as to what Bedford county will do or can do. She can give twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven, six hundred Copperhead majority, according to the temperament or experience of the croaker. A year or two ago it was confidently asserted that the majority would be carried up to twelve hundred, while in the late campaign it was never put at less figures than six hundred, and yet there is only one instance in the whole history of the county, at least for ten years, that the majority exceeded six hundred as will be seen by the following table:

	Dem.	Rep.	Total.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Maj.
1856	2458	2242	4700	216	.....
1857	2338	1966	4304	372	.....
1858	2007	1811	3818	196	.....
1859	2147	2011	4158	136	.....
1860	2224	2505	4729	.....	281
1862	2320	1679	3999	641	.....
1863	2704	2430	5134	274	.....
1864	2752	2336	5088	416	.....
1865	2579	2431	5019	148	.....
1866	2835	2591	5426	244	.....

In 1862 when there were only 4000 votes polled, when twenty five per cent. of the Republican party was in the army, the majority ran up to 641; since then it has not exceeded 275, save in 1864 when it was 416. In 1863 we polled the heaviest vote that has ever been polled previous to the late election, and then the majority stood at 274; at the late election the vote exceeded by 300 any vote previously cast, when both parties fully developed their strength, and instead of an increase on the majority of 1863 there was a loss of 30 votes beside the usual per cent. of increase. These are the best figures in the whole table for our Copperhead friends. If the vote of 1862 is taken as a basis, when the majority was 641, their loss is 397; if 1864 should be taken, when they beat us 416, their loss was 172. The vote in 1865, when we were beaten 148, according to our figures, was very little of a test, as they lost the advantage of their disfranchised population in all districts controlled by the Republicans, but at the late election they did not lose one vote more than we did, and we are under the impression that we lost votes by their rejection in some districts, as all Copperheads were transferred to districts under their control, while the Republicans remained to be rejected. All these figures show clearly to the unbiased mind that Republicanism is slowly but surely sapping away the Copperhead majority, and the day is not far distant when Bedford county, divested of its ignorance, will ignore the blind adhesion to a name, and place itself on the side of right and intelligence.

The above figures show in a conclusive manner the obstinacy with which this county is generally contested. There is no other county in the State where there is uniformly such an effort as here. The late contest was one long to be remembered. Greater effort was made, more money was spent, more rascality practiced, more speeches made, more display than in one half the other counties in the district, and with all this we came out of the contest much better than we did on any full vote ever cast before in the county. Is this not enough to make us hopeful? The last Court gave Common Schools to Southampton! Truly the world moves, and in a few years the fruits will roll back to us and sweep Copperheadism, or the element which is growing out of it, into the common gulf which swallows up the foul iniquity of the world, and leave us a pure and regenerated county, free from the contaminating touch of a party that blights as it advances, and whose only epitaph will be "EVER TRUE TO THE INTERESTS OF SLAVERY."

☞The Copperheads have undertaken the hurculean task of buying over a sufficient number of Republicans to give them the preponderance, and at the same time bribe off all those who are disaffected in their own ranks. If we were a Copperhead and desired to make something nice out of it, we would announce our intention of going over to the Republicans and we would be dead sure of a nice, fat office or a big pile of money. Try it.

☞'Squire Sancho Panza of the *Daily News*, who has been made Governor of an Island somewhere in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, as a reward for his *honesty* and faithfulness, is very much vexed at the perplexing questions which the people insist upon answering. Never mind, *honest* Sancho, your master is no greater clown than you are.

☞The last *Gazette* offers a direct insult to Archbishop McCloskey by accusing him of dissembling. It is an insult to the good sense of every Catholic in the land to misconstrue the sentiments of one of its great heads in the manner which this partizan journal for partizan purposes has been instigated to do.

☞The Philadelphia *Daily News* is awfully worked up. It is truly agonizing to behold it. Never did bear growl half so badly with sore head, or cur yell more frantically at some inhuman scald than this "weak, poor vessel" shrieks at the discomfiture of its master. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard.

☞The whale never grabbed with half the agility for Jonah that our Copperhead friends grab for a weak-kneed Republican who is willing to barter his principles for bread and butter. It generally happens that after three days they are obliged to spew them up on dry ground.

☞The *Gazette* is making up to the Negro manfully. Only in the last issue it was pleased to say, speaking of the colored man: "*It is the utterances of a great and blessed truth, for* SPIRITUALLY, *all men are equal.*" We would like to see the authority upon which this opinion is based.

☞We believe the people of Somerset county have Common Schools and ordinary intelligence. It is not so clear that Southampton has. "Southampton rules Bedford county."

AFTER THE ELECTION.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Pilgrim in his meanderings a few days after the late election dropped into a village store—no matter where. The store was kept by a "My Policy" man who also has the Post Office. Feeling like a stranger in a strange land, Pilgrim seated himself in a corner, and watched the comers and goers. *Conservative-Davis-Johnson* democrats could be distinguished by their woe-begone countenances. It was a sad sight—the last lingering hope had expired; they looked like mourners returning from a funeral. Their voices were so hoarse and husky that they could not even chirp their favorite thread-bare song—"*Nigger!* NIGGER!! NIGGER!!!" with the beautiful chorus—"Excluded States and Rump Congress!" The scene was *moving*, but they deserved their fate, and Pilgrim could not weep. The discomfited dupes of "My Policy" inquired with accents scarcely audible—"w-h-a-t is the e-l-e-c-t-i-o-n n-e-w-s?" and received prompt responses as follows: "Pennsylvania has gone Republican!" "Geary is elected!" "Clymer is at tha foot of the ladder!" "Filler has killed himself! His secret pledge did not bring the answer!" "Poor Meyers has gone up; he is a gentleman but was on the wrong side." "Ohio endorses the Congressional policy!" "Indiana is Union all over!" "Iowa has done the clever thing!" "The people have spoken to Andy in tones of thunder!" &c., &c. The disconsolate crest-fallen Negro-shriekers slunk quietly away, thinking probably that in *their case at least "too much of a good thing was not good!"* The Republicans, whom Pilgrim regards as the TRUE Union men, were a noble intellectual looking set of fellows—the better class of society—the very cream of the community—their countenances beamed with delight, theirs was the calm, peaceful triumph of a righteous *cause*. A man with a countenance indicative of anxiety and self-reproach made his appearance. He was called a soldier and dressed like a soldier, yet his was not the manly bearing and firm step of a *true* soldier. He looked from one to another, but finding no expression of sympathy or approval, he turned upon his heel and silently retired. Pilgrim inquired the cause of his strange conduct, and learned that he had sacrificed his manhood by yielding to tyranical usurpation; he had failed to *do his duty* on election day. Poor cowardly creature—he sold his birth-right for a mess of potage. He deserved not to have a country. The painful recital caused Pilgrim to sigh over the weakness and imperfections of poor fallen humanity. His soul was fired with a glow of pure patriotism, and he vowed to the gods that he would stand by his flag, be true to his country, and never shrink from duty in the hour of danger.

PILGRIM.

Nov. 1, 1866.

WADE HAMPTON'S LOYALTY.

The Massachusetts democrats lately resolved in Faneuil Hall, among other things, that they believed "the people in the South lately in "arms, manifest a sincere repentance for their "offences against the Constitution," and that "they have in good faith submitted to the laws "of the land." "Repentance," we must remark in passing, is more than we have for our own part ever expected or been disposed to exact of the Southern people. We do not expect them to show any strong conviction of their own wrong-doing as the result of a sound beating and we think there are much sounder foundations for a reconstructed Union than professions of such a conviction. However, "repentance" is the word used by our Massachusetts democrats; they think "the people in "the South, lately in arms, manifest a sincere "repentance."

Now General Wade Hampton has lately made a speech in Pickens District, South Carolina. He is a rather good test cause of "re-pentance," for he was himself one of the people "lately in arms," and represents his fellow-citizens so well that he narrowly escaped being elected governor under protest. But we are constrained to say that any Massachusetts democrat who should mention "repentance" to Wade Hampton would be very likely to have his nose tweaked for impertinence. Wade Hampton has not the slightest idea of repenting. He denies altogether that he and his associates in rebellion have ever done anything to repent of. The United States government, he thinks, needs repentance and purgation of sin,—but not so the defenders of the lost cause. The North, he says bitterly, requires of the South that "she must declare that she has "sinned and like a repentant child she must humbly sue "for forgiveness." But he rejects the demand with scorn. If men like him have been guilty of anything it is treason; but, he exclaims, "shall we submit to the shame which would "cling to us forever, if we admit that we have "been guilty of treason?" He will "accept the situation,"—that is as he understands it,—but do not talk to *him* about repentance!

But, our democratic friends add, these men who have repented have also "in good "faith submitted to the laws of the land." General Hampton asseverates the same thing, with due flourish and profession of sacred honor and the like. We shall not now call in question the good faith or genuineness of this submission, but we must be permitted to point out that as General Hampton explains matters, the terms of the submission may not be understood by the parties in quite the same way. "Was the South ever disloyal?" he asks; "I deny that she ever was, and I challenge her most "bitter enemy to adduce one single instance in which she has been." "The South is, and "ever has been, loyal in the proper sense of the "word." Coupling this denial that the South was ever disloyal with the repudiation of the charge of treason, we may well doubt how much is meant by "submission in good faith "to the laws of the land" tendered by a man like Wade Hampton. He will not admit that he can by possibility be more loyal than he has been hitherto. We can only say that, if so, the quality of his loyalty does not strike us favorably. So far from that, it appears to us that the United States now need a submission in which it is thoroughly understood on both sides that loyalty is not compatible with deliberate rebellion and that such rebellion is treason, and treason an "odious" crime.—*Boston Advertiser.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Colorado Territory, has forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a letter of General Carson, commanding Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, in relation to difficulties with the Indians who have recently driven off a lot of stock from the Hourfano, and killing one man and taking prisoners an American woman and four children. General Carson suggests that the settlers take prompt measures for the common defense, and states that the war, if iniated, will be one of no trifling character.

He says also that the Muaches are going west, and will beyond doubt, involve the Tabanchas in the war. It is reported that the Kiowas are committing outrages in Texas, with reference to the difficulty with the whites.

The Hon. J. F. Chaves, delegate from New Mexico, writing from Santa Fe, under date of October 9, states that it has arisen from the mismanagement of a military officer. It appears that the whites at Maxwell's Rauche, had become incensed on account of the death of one of their number by a Mexican sheep herder. Maxwell becoming alarmed, for the safety of his family, sent word to Fort Union about the state of affairs, and one or two companies were sent to his relief. One of the officers it appears, becoming intoxicated, drew his pistol on Kahneatche, one of the principal chiefs of the Ute band. Hence the present trouble with these Indians, the original difficulty, owing to the killing of one of their number, having been satisfactorily adjusted.

W. F. M. Arny, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, writes, under date of October 9th, that twelve Utes had been killed, and that the feeling among the Indians was very bitter, but that efforts were being made to avert the war which was impending.

PETROLEUM AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The heyday of speculation in petroleum and in petroleum stocks is over. There is scarcely a possibility that the wild excitement which at one time agitated the whole country in reference to this production can ever be revived. The reaction has been severe, and by the reflux many valuable interests have been swept away. But notwithstanding the depression in business, and the cessation of outside attention to it, those who have been really interested in good oil wells have gone on steadily, with wise measures of industry, and have availed themselves of every advantage which nature permitted. It may surprise many, who, in other pursuits, have lost all sight of petroleum affairs, that as far as production is concerned, there has never been such a successful period as now. There are more producing wells than ever, and although the monsters which spouted forth their thousand and twelve hundred barrels in a day have ceased to flow with any such profusion, yet the steady yield of flowing and pumping wells is greatly upon the increase. This can be shown by the export statements, which prove that since the first day of January last, forty-two millions of gallons of petroleum have been exported from the principal ports of the United States; whereas, in the same period in 1865 but fifteen millions three hundred thousand gallons went forward. This shows an increasing foreign demand, and also an enlarged home production. We must also recollect that an immense quantity of this product has been lost by the disastrous fires which have taken place in Pennsylvania; the damage being quite sufficient to have an undoubted influence upon the trade. Commercial statistics show that the number of vessels which have taken petroleum exclusively from Philadelphia, on foreign account, has been as many as one hundred and twenty-eight to eight months. In coal, iron and petroleum, Pennsylvania has advantages which no other State can equal.—*Titusville Morning Herald.*

THE BEAUTIES OF BERLIN.

The King of Prussia, on the occasion of his triumphal entry into Berlin, at the head of his victorious army, found in his path a galaxy of charming young ladies, the *elite* of the beauty of the city. One of these presented to the King a wreath of laurel, tied with a broad white satin ribbon, trimmed with gold, which his Majesty gallantly attached to his person and wore through the succeeding part of the pageant.

A correspondent mentions that when it was first proposed to appoint a deputation of the young ladies of Berlin, it found general favor at once. On former occasions of a similar nature the ladies had been elected either for their rank or else the social standing of their fathers, and had not been especially conspicuous for their beauty. It was, therefore, resolved by the committee of management to select the deputation entirely for their beauty. But now an unforeseen trouble arose, and that was to find a man bold enough to undertake to play the part of Paris, and decide the conflicting claims of each young lady. This difficulty was obviated by selecting a committee of three, it being suggested that any one member, when reproached by a rejected fair one, could maintain that he had been outvoted. It was at first proposed to appoint twenty five young ladies, but such an outcry was raised, that the number was increased to fifty, and these had to be chosen by the unfortunate committee out of, it is said, 1700 applicants, who sent letters and photographs in showers.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

Eight Hundred Houses Destroyed.—Great Destruction of life and property.

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.

The schooner Victor, which arrived at Lunaburg, makes the following report;

Turk's Island, on the 10th of September, was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over eight hundred houses and their contents. Twenty lives were lost and a number of persons crippled and otherwise injured.

Over three thousand persons were rendered houseless, penniless and almost naked.

The whole laboring portion of the colony is in the most desperate condition.

The public schools, armory, jail, quarantine hospital, market and all the Government outbuildings were blown down. The Government house and public offices were shattered and a hundred and twenty thousand bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve Island crafts were lost, with twenty of their crew.

At Salt Cay the ruin was equally severe. Five vessels went ashore; among them the schooner Sally J. Aiken, of Wilmington, Del., and the brigantine, A. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia. At Cock Burn Harbor the ruin is quite as great. Scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the destitute. The American schooner L. Rich, from New York, broke from her moorings and went to sea on Sunday. Four other vessels were lost.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Insanity of the Empress Carlotta—Volunteer Officers to be Mustered Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from Washington state that the Cabinet has not reached a final decision with the Mexican question. The point to be decided is that the Government will not take any territory from Mexico.

A resident of London, writing by the China, throws a doubt upon the seriousness of the illness of the Empress Carlotta, and says that it is caused more from fatigue and from over exertion than from any positive derangement of the mental system. Secretary Stanton is about to turn his attention to the mustering out of the volunteer officers. He thinks that the service in which these officers are engaged, can now be performed by the officers of the regular army, since a large number of those recently appointed have reported for duty, and the number is daily increased by new assignments. A number of volunteer officers will be mustered out of service in a few days.

GEO. A. TRENHOLM PARDONED.

The Defeat of the Liberals at Saltillo. Smuggling on the New York Border.

The President has ordered a pardon to be issued to Geo. A. Trenholm, ex-rebel Secretary of the Treasury, and senior member of the well known firm of Trenholm, Frazier & Co., of Charleston, S. C, and Liverpool England.

The *Herald's* special asserts that there is information sufficient in Washington to show there has been no battle nor defeat of the Liberals at Saltillo, as reported.

The same special says that smuggling is carried on to an enormous extent on the borders of the State of New York, and measures have been adopted to put a stop to it.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A Republican Governor, Republican Legislature, Three Republican Congressmen. —A Splendid Victory.

The Wheeling *Intellgencer*, of Saturday, says: "We judge that the Union majority in the State will show a handsome increase on the vote for the Amendment, which was carried by 7,000 majority. The returns run that way as far as received. All the counties heard from show Union gains. Mr. Hubbard's majority for Congress in this District will be fifteen hundred at least, and more likely three or four hundred more. We expect also decided majorities for the other two. The Legislature will be safely and strongly Union. West Virginia can spare Ohio county, even if it does contain the Capital.

SINGULAR SUITS.—The St. Louis Democrat has been sued by four indignant secessionists for slander the damages being laid at $25,000 each. The ground for complaint is that their names were included in a pamphlet issued from the office of the Democrat containing the names of 8000 persons disfranchised under the new constitution, some for being rebels in arms, some for getting out foreign protection papers, and some for running away from the draft. The rebel sympathizers in the city once called this list a roll of honor, but to have one's name on it now seems to be hardly so desirable a distinction.

THE *Denver News* publishes the following account of another Mormon outrage; "We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the *Salt Lake Union Vidette*, was taken by the Mormons on the night of the 3d inst., and severely beaten, and given six hours to leave the city and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms. From the frequent occurrence of outrages by the Mormons on the Gentiles, serious trouble may be looked for."

THE rumors of a proposed demand by our government for compensation for the depredations of Anglo-rebel privateers, are again in circulation. A despatch to the New York Tribune states, with a little reservation however, that the cabinet at the last meeting resolved upon a demand, and that instructions to that effect went to Mr. Adams by the last steamer. This is coupled with a report, which has been floating about for a week or two, that the government propose to pay off the French claims on Mexico, recognize the Juarez government and take a large piece of Mexican territory in pawn.

NATURALIZATION.—The democrats in the city of New York are sparing no pains to keep up the majority there, so as to counterbalance the republican vote of the State. Naturalization is an important agent, and men are turned out American citizens with astounding rapidity. Dozens are brought up by a single man, who swears wholesale to all necessary statements, including the character of the applicant. The number of these new made voters, this year, is estimated as high as 35,000, and copperheads talk of a majority of from forty-five to fifty thousand in the city.

THE premature publication of the Mexican arrangement has caused considerable exasperation in high quarters. Secretary Seward is especially incensed and it is positively stated that but for this leakage all the official documents on the subject would have been published last week. At all events the correspondence has been promised to certain newspaper men, and it will undoubtedly soon be made public.

MR. Henry J. Raymond was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, New York, and the students of the institution lately investigated the records to find which of the rival secret societies he belonged to. They were rather amused than astonished to find his name on the rolls of both.

AFTER Henry Erskine (brother of Lord Erskine) had been introduced to Dr. Johnson by Mr. Boswell, he slipped a shilling into the latter's hand, whispering that it was for the sight of his bear.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and plus. vend exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 10 oclock A M, the following real estate viz.

One tract of land containing 256 acres more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a st ory and a half log house, log stable and saw Mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob. C. Boor.

Also, one lot of ground in the town of Woodbury, Bedford co., fronting about 66 feet on Dry-hill street, extending back to an alley, with a log dwelling house, and kitchen attached and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Nicholas Hyssong on the east and Sam'l. J. Castner on the west and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock.

Also one tract of land in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing two hundred and thirty acres more or less, adjoining lands late of Peter M Cessna's heirs now Ellen Cessna, lands of Geo James' hiers, Wm Rose, Jno Cessna, Isaac and Geo Shafer, with about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of William Kelly and Benjamin Keily.

Also one lot or part of lot of ground in Bedford Borough, being number 149 in the general plan of the Borough, now occupied by defendent, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon erected, said lot being 25 feet more or less in front on Pitt Street and extending back 240 feet to a 20 feet alley adjoining Job Mann on the west and Hiram Lentz and wife on the east, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia D Gibson.

Also one tract of land in Bedford Township, containing 140 acres about 90 acres, cleared and under fence with a two story log house, with frame buildings attached, a frame bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Wm Smith, Jacob Shatzer, John Weisel and others.

Also one tract of land containing 240 acres and allowence, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame house, log barn and other buildings thereon erected, with two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Jessie Griffith, Jos. Tomlinson, Michael Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Charles Smith.

Also all the interest of said defendent, all the following described tracts of land situate, lying and being in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, viz: Number 1 Containing 145 acres and 92 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence and warrented in the name of Christopher Long, with a log house and log stable thereon erected. Number 2, containing 238 acres and 122 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, warranted in the name of John Zook, with a log house and log stable thereon erected. Number 3 containing 178 acres and 22 perches, net measure, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with an apple orchard, log house, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, in the name of Wm Lane. Number 4 containing 401 acres and 57 perches, net measure, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable and warrented to Wm Foster. Number 5, containing 180 acres and 87 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of John McClain. Number 6 containing 363 acres and 55 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of Daniel Kern. Number 7, containing 11 acres and 122 perches, net measure and warranted in the name of Thomas N. Long, and taken in execution as the property of William H. Irwin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEDFORD, Oct. 23, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

Account of James Cessna, Esq., administrator of William J. Brant, of Cumberland Valley township, in the County of Bedford, deceased.

The account of John Armstrong and Daniel R. Snyder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Samuel Armstrong, late of the township of Snake Spirngs, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq., on the estate of George Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, of which he is administrator.

The administration account of George Smouse, administrator of the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county deceased.

The final administration account of David Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, deceased.

The account of Thomas McCoy, Executor of the last will and testament of James McGrail, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Account of F. A. Rice, executor of the last will &c. of Frederick Rice, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The account of John Major, Esq., administrator of Alexander Warsing, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

The account of Neven Weimer, administrator of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Brown, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

The account of C. W. Ashcom, administrator of John Longstreth, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Bernard O'Neal, Administrator of the Estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton township, dec'd

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct 26, '66. Register.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, in the State of Ohio, dec'd. to wit: Caroline, intermarried with John Cowman, Newton P. Foster; Amanda M., intermarried with Ashley Johnson; Emily Jane, intermarried with John Watt, and John P. Foster; (all children of John Foster, who was a brother of Thos. Foster, dec'd.) Mary A., intermarried with David Warnock and Richard Chaney (who were children of Sarah Chaney, a sister of deceased) places of residence of all said parties unknown, and Rathwell Wilson, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d Monday, 19th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 17, 1866.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Watson late of the Township of Bedford dec'd., to wit: Dr. William H. Watson, Mary Jane intermarried with Hon. Alexander King, Louisa H. intermarried with Espy L. Anderson, Isabella intermarried with George Smith of Alexander, Laura intermarried with J. Clayton Brashear, all residing in Bedford county. Eliza intermarried with Edward Harrison residing in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and Annie P. intermarried with John P. O'Neil, Esq., residing in the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania. Eliza Brown, daughter of a deceased daughter residing in the said County of Bedford, and Mrs. Margaret Smith residing in the City of Cumberland in the State of Maryland to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 3rd Monday, 19th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said County at Bedford the 13th day of September, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 17, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov 2, 1865.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt, writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

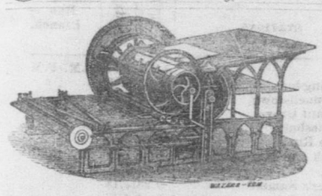
Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1866.

THE JOHNSTOWN CALAMITY.—The Johnstown *Tribune* says: "Suit is about being instituted against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages incurred by the falling of the platform at that place on the 14th of September. Several of our attorneys will represent the claimants."

PAY UP! PAY UP!!—We are compelled to ask those indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising, job work, &c., to pay up, as we are very much in need of money. Court week will be an excellent time to discharge all such small obligations. Those not coming in themselves can send in the amount due us with their neighbors.

UMBRELLA THIEVES.—There are some persons in town who make it a point on wet evenings to steal all umbrellas left at outer doors. We hear of a number of persons who have been the victims of this class of petty thieves. We hope that a sharp look out will be kept for them and the miscreants caught and properly punished.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties ha become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attended to. tf.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for November has a fine steel portrait of Gustave Dore, the artist, whose fame as an illustrator of the Bible, and other books, is world wide. It has articles from the British Quarterly, the North British and Saturday Review, Fraser's, McMilian's, Bentley's, Cornhill Magazine, etc., with literary and scientific notices from foreign journals, making a varied and attractive table of contents. Mr. Bidwell, the editor, aims to give monthly the cream of the foreign periodicals.

DEATH OF MRS. WHARTON.—We were pained to learn, on Tuesday evening last, of the death of Mrs. Anna Wharton, wife of Henry S. Wharton, Esq. of this borough. Mrs. Wharton, by numerous acts of friendship, combined with all the graces and accomplishments of a true, noble and refined lady, had drawn around her a large circle of friends who were wont to bask in the sunlight of her society, and had so endeared herself in the affections of our town people generally, that the intelligence of her decease caused the deepest regret which has been manifested in our town for years. She leaves behind her, besides her husband, five small children, the youngest of which had scarcely seen the light of this world ere its mother's spirit fled from earth. Having in our youth experienced a similar loss, we can feelingly sympathize with these little ones in their desolation, and the father in his bereavement. May they not forget that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and that their mother awaits their coming in a brighter and better land.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday night last about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Harness and Sadlery shop of Cook & Zimmerman, on Allegheny street, this place, which was burned to the ground. The fire rapidly communicated to the residence and lager beer saloon of Jos. Sanker, and another frame tenement on the North, and to several small frame buildings on the South, all of which were totally destroyed. The buildings being of frame, the fire spread with great rapidity, and the exertions of the firemen and citizens were mainly directed to saving the surrounding properties, which, thanks to the stillness of the night, they were enabled to do. Most of the occupants of the burned buildings succeeded in saving all their effects though in a damaged condition.

It is not positively known how the fire originated. Messrs. Cook & Zimmerman we understand, were fully insured in one of the companies for which Mr. Kerr, of Altoona, is the agent. Corporal Sanker was insured, we believe, in the Blair County Company. The balance of the buildings were not of much account, pecuniarily.—*Hol. Standard, 17th, ult.*

WHAT NEWSPAPERS DO FOR NOTHING.—The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it: My observation enables me to state, as a fact, that publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer, get oftener cheated, suffer more pecuniary loss, are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other calling in the community. People pay a printer's bill with more reluctance than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper than ten on a needless gewgaw; yet everybody avails himself of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly though unrequited pen of the editor. How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have been foundered but for the "lever that moves the world?" In short, what branch of industry and activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its service? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of dissipation and appetite are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there vended are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality; while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of Jewing, cheapening trade, orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

DEATH OF GEORGE A. BUCHANAN.—Another brave man has gone to his rest. It is our painful duty to announce that Sergeant Geo. A. Buchanan is no more. This noble young man died, on the 1st inst., of Tyohoid fever, at Tyler, Smith county, Texas. Sergeant Buchanan was born and raised near Hopewell, Bedford county, in this State, and previous to the breaking out of the rebellion located in New Orleans. While the war was in progress he was forced to enlist in the rebel army or be conscripted. Preferring the former, he volunteered as a private in the First Louisiana rebel regiment, intending to desert at the first favorable opportunity. He finally accomplished this purpose, and was one of three who escaped from the Southern army, and by means of a skiff reached Fort Pickens and surrendered to the Union forces there, from whence he came North.

At a subsequent period the subject of this notice, enlisted as a private in Co. C, 133d Penn'a. regiment, a nine months organization, and before the expiration of the term of service he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy. At the battle of Fredricksburg, the 133d became engaged with the first Louisiana rebel regiment, and Lieutenant Buchanan rallied his men and fought desperately against that body, knowing that if defeated or captured he would be put to death. Fortunately he did not fall into their hands. When the 194th Penn'a regiment (one hundred day men) was organized Mr. Buchanan became First Sergeant of Co. D, commanded by Capt. George Ross, of this city, and was with his company in Maryland. Before his time expired he re-enlisted, going into the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he served until it was mustered out. He subsequently entered the regular army, becoming Quartermaster Sergeant of Co. E, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, with which he was connected at the time of his death, on the 1st inst., the company being on duty at Tyler, Texas. From a letter written by a fellow-officer, we learn that the remains of deceased were placed in a neat coffin, and interred with the usual military honors. The death of Sergt. Buchanan is deeply lamented by all the members and officers of the company, as he seems to have been a favorite of all.

Sergt. Buchanan sojourned in Harrisburg at intervals between his enlistments, and made many acquaintances here. All who knew him will deplore his death. He was a most estimable young man, true to his friends examplary in his conduct, patriotic in the fullest sense of the term, and one of the bravest soldiers in the service. During the battle of Fredricksburg he received a bullet near his abdomen, producing a wound that would have exempted him from further service, and which would have caused almost any other person to have applied for a discharge. But Buchanan continued in service, and bore his wound until his death.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.—*The Game Laws of Pennsylvania.*—It shall not be lawfull for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill or in any way trap or destroy any bluebirds, swallows, martins or other insectiverous bird, in any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

Act of 21st of April, 1858:—From June 1st to September 1st of each and every year hereafter, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to shoot, kill, trap or destroy rail-birds or red-birds, under the penal sum of Five Dollars for each and every offense—to be sued for and recovered before any magistrate in the county in which the offense was committed; one half the penalty for the informer, who shall be a competent witness; the other half for the use of the poor in the county in which the offense was committed.

Act of April 14th, 1859—No person shall kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of February and the first day of August; or any woodcock between the first day of February and the fourth day of July; or any partridge or rabbit between the first day of February and the first day of October in each and every year, under the penalty of Five Dollars for each and every offence.

Act of April 14, 1859:—No person shall at any time wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any bird mentioned in the above act, under a penalty of Two dollars for each offense.

That the possession of any person in this Commonwealth of any of the game and birds mentioned above, shot, killed or otherwise destroyed out of season, shall be prima facie evidence to convict.

Any person offending against the above and being thereof convicted before any magistrate or by the oath of one or more witnesses, shall for every such offense forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same—one half to the use of the county, the other half to the use of the informer. And if the offender refuse to pay he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for the space of two days without bail. Provided, however, that such conviction be made within sixty days after the committing of the offense.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for November.—A beautiful steel engraving, "Feeding the Swans," and the usual superb double Fashion Plate, adorn the November number of this charming magazine. We note the usual number of engravings devoted to the fashions—to hats, caps, bonnets, dresses, fancy work, &c. The literature is as usual, excellent. We may specify "Prescott Dane's Honor," by Virginia F. Townsend; "A Quarter of a Million," by Emma B. Ripley; "Second Love," by Mrs. Hosmer; "The Old Clock's story," by Miss Johnston; "Mark's Resolve," by Miss Muzzey; "Margaret's Victory," by Amanda M. Douglas, &c. The publishers announce four Novelets for the next year, by Elibabeth Prescott, Amanda M. Douglas, Frank Lee Benedict, and Max Weir. They also announce, in addition to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine, a splendid list of new premiums, including Plated Silver Tea Sets, Cake Baskets and Ice Pitchers, Silver and Gold Watches, Guns and Rifles, Clothes Wringers, Melodeons and Organs, Appleton's Cyclopedia, &c. A beautiful Steel Engraving, 29 inches long by 20 inches wide, called "one of life's happy hours," will be sent gratis to every single (2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine, containing the particulars of the premium and other offers, and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of fifteen cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year (Four copies with one engraving) $6.00; eight copies (with extra magazine and an engraving) $12.00.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ We want some apples, potatoes, wood and all other kinds of country produce for subscriptions, &c. Send along your truck.

☞ Rev. J. R. Williams, of Blairsville, Indiana co., Pa., will preach in the Lutheran Church, on next Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours.

MARRIED

On the 21st inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev J W Leckie, Mr BENJAMIN M CONNER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss LOUISA P BOWEN, of Napier township, Bedford county, Penn'a.

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of bilious habit.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days of visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 2--1st.w.en.mo.1yr.]

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, Nov. 6,

1866, at her residence in West Providence township, all her Real and Personal Property, consisting of

175 ACRES of LAND,

more or less, with a story and a-half house and double log barn and other out buildings, with

60 ACRES CLEARED,

and under fence, and the balance well-timbered and close the railroad and good running water, and known as the property of the heirs of Henry Ritchey, deceased; Also 1 pair of Mules, 1 two-horse Wagon, Plows, Harrow and Gears, Saddles,

Cows and Young Cattle,

11 head of Hogs, Corn and Potatoes by the bushel, Winter Apples, 1 Cider Mill, best in use, Cook Stove and pipe, 4 Bedsteads and bedding, and other Household and Kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

Reasonable credit will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Nov 2,-ts DELILAH RITCHEY.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, in the village of RAINSBURG, on

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, '66.

A VALUABLE TANNERY, containing 22 Vats, 2 Leaches, 2 Limes, 2 Bates, 2 Pools, with a Beam Shop, 30 by 30, a

FINISHING SHOP,

22 by 30, a Bark Shed, 20 by 50.

The Tannery is situated in a Fine Bark Country and is, therefore, a VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION.

If the Tannery is not sold on the day above mentioned, it will be offered for rent.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Nov.2-3t. A. C. JAMES.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2--3ms

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November term 1866, (19th day.)

Samuel Stayer vs. Chas. Madden.
F. D. Beegle vs. Daniel Wertz et al.
William Todd vs. David Wolf.
Bloody Run School Dist. vs. W. Prov. School D.
J. W. Beeler's adm. vs. Dr. B. F. Harry.
B. W. Garretson vs. J. W. Beeler, garnishee, &c.
Homer Neice vs. William Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs. Adam W. Miller.
Jas. Madara et al vs. Abraham Eversole.
B. W. Garretson vs. George Widel.
Robinson Horton vs. G. W. Figard.
Aaron Hinsling vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
David Heidler vs. Hunt & Broad Top R. R.
Jacob Stocking vs. Sophia Lutzgazelle.
Certified October 22, 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Prothonotary.

October 26

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Cobrt, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November (being the 19th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of October in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct 26 10, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—

Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 19th day, A. D. 1866.—James C. Devore, Foreman; Jno. F. Lowry, Samuel Bollinger, Joseph H. Dichl, William Keyser, Michael Ott, George Steel, B. F. Williams, A. C. James, J. S. Messersmith, John Dasher, Daniel Miller, Daniel Cypher, Joseph F. Beegle, Jacob Feichtner, Robert Steckman, Thos. Hughes, Amos Robinett, Adam Oster, William Kinsey, Bartley Hughes, Jeremiah Gordon, John T. Shirley, Geo. S. Potter.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Com'rs.

Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Daniel Stöler, Jacob Beckley, William Adams, Edward Fockler, David Walter, William Gorsuch, Saml. M. Boor, Philip Cuppet, William S. Fluck, Israel M. Bennet, Reuben Colvin, David Lybarger, Elias Nycum Thomas M. Lynch, John Grove, Simon Gump, Alex. Davis, D. Eichelberger, Asa Williams, Nathan Robinson, Joseph Dull. Jesse Wright, J. R. O'Neal, Samuel Shaffer, H. J. Brunner, J. W. Knipple, H. B. Meyers, B. B. Steckman, F. G. Price, John Reilly, Jr., Joseph Replogle, Jacob Koons, Capt. John Stuckey, Eph. Foster, Isaac Kensinger, Jacob Brenneman, Thos. E. Miller.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENLINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Com'rs.

Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. oct26 '66.

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant,* (Baltimore)

The most popular Magazine in the world—*New York Observer*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellencies of Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies, in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the many monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Tribune's Guide to American Literature, London*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year..... $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 24 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, Nov 2, 1866 FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, A D 1866 at ten o'clock, A M, all that tract of land, late the property of John W. Beeler, deceased, containing

279 & 1-4 ACRES,

adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper, and others, and one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a substantial

Two Story Frame House,

frame BANK BARN, tenant house, and other buildings.

There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also a large orthard of choice fruit. This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, contains valuable IRON ORE, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.

Terms CASH at confirmation of sale.

J W LINGENFELTER, Administrator of John W Beeler, deceased.

October 26

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber, administrator of William Brallier, dec'd., will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township Bedford county, on

Saturday, November 17,

1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain farm or tract of land known as the

MANSION PLACE

of said deceased, adjoining lands of Barndollar's heirs, Jos. W. Tate, John Taylor and others, containing about 150 acres more or less—about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a good two story DWELLING HOUSE, Stable and a good Saw Mill thereon erected. There is also an excellent Spring and good stream of running water upon the premises, and the Bedford Rail Road passes through one side of the tract.

There is also plenty of IRON ORE *of an excellent quality upon this property.*

ALSO.

There will be sold, on the same day, on the premises, one other tract of

UNIMPROVED LAND,

ate the property of said deceased, in same township, adjoining lands of John Taylor, Joseph Armstrong's heirs, and J. W. Tate, containing about 30 acres more or less. This land is covered with excellent timber convenient to the Saw Mill on the first described tract, and there is a good Limestone Quarry upon the premises.

Terms made known on day of sale by

SAMUEL BENDER, Administrator of William Brallier, dec'd.

October, 26, 4t.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26, 1866

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES."

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

splendidly illustrated.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*New York Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every houshold"—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation"—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The best of its class in America"—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's Post office.*

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year..... $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, is neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X. ready January 1st, 1867.

☞ Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

October 26

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN ZELLER, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Zeller, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ZELLER, October 26, 6t Administrator

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Harrison township on or about the 1st of August last, three sheep (two old ones and a lamb) marked with left ear cropped and a piece out of the right ear. The owner will come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM BRANT. October 26, 3t*

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE. Nov. 2, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on the premises in Union township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land late the property of John Ake, Esq, dec'd., known as the Grundy Ake place and containing

277 Acres & 32 Perches,

adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, Frederick Oster, John H. Bowser, Jacob Kauffman and others, with one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence and with a LOG HOUSE, log barn, three tenant houses and other buildings thereon. This tract will be sold in two or more parts or together to suit purchasers.

On the same day at two o'clock P. M., on the premises one other tract of land late the property of said John Ake. dec'd., in Union township, containing

124 Acres & 88 Perches,

about eighty acres of which are cleared and under fence with a LOG HOUSE and kitchen attached, double log barn, spring house and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Mowry, Paul Mock, Adam Ickes, William Berkheimer and Wm. Wertz.

ALSO.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1866,

at the house of Peter Amick in St. Clairsville, at ten o'clock A. M., a tract of mountain land containing

433 Acres & 110 Perches,

in Union and St. Clair townships, on Dunning's mountain, adjoining lands of Wm. Sill, Thomas Wenklin, James Lubman and others.

☞ TERMS: One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds.

JOHN T. AKE, ABM. H. HULL, Administrators of the Estate of John Ake, deceased Oct. 17.

ELIAS ROUSE } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } for the county of Bedford No. 47,
ELIZA ROUSE } Feb. term 1866, Alias subpoena for Divorce:

And now to wit: September 3rd, 1866, the Court on motion of E. M. Alsip, Esq. Attorney for the above named Elias Rouse, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Eliza Rouse the respondent in the above case to show cause why a Divorce is a vinculo matrimoni should not be decreed.

The said Rule returnable on Monday the 19th day of Noxember, 1866 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Prothonatory.

Attest JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Oct. 17, 1866.

SAME } No. 47, Feb. term, 1866, Alias Subpoe-
vs. } na in libel for Divorce issued to Septem-
SAME. } ber term, 1866, &c., September 3rd, 1865.

On motion, John T. Keagy was appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 19, 1866.

To Eliza Rouse amd all parties interested:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, the 16th of November, 1866, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN T. KEAGY, October, 19, 4t. Commissioner.

MRS. V E. TATE & M. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them. Oct. 19.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

We will send by Express or otherwise as ordered securely packed, a $55 SEWING MACHINE either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, to any person sending us, *before the first of January next,* the names of SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($56) for one year in advance.

☞ On and after January 1st, 1857, we shall require EIGHTEEN new subscribers ($63).

We have sent away as premiums nearly

THREE HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give universal satisfaction. The New subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

Send the names as fast as you obtain them, with the money *by Check, draft, or Post Office order.* Sample copies and Circulars sent free.

TERMS $3.50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Oct. 17, '66-3t.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race street, PHILADEDPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ **Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**

Oct ober 26, 1yr

MECHANICS ATTENTION.

Proposals for hauling the stone, sand and lime for the new reservoir, and for walling the same, will be received at my office up to Saturday, October 20, 1866. The contract will be let by the perch to the lowest bidder. A reasonable time for its completion will be given. JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

October 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The collectors for 1866 and previous years are urgently requested to collect and pay into the proper Treasury the taxes on their duplicates by November term of Court. Collectors will attend to this promptly as the Commissioners *are determined to* WIPE OUT ALL INDEBTEDNESS.

J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Bedford, Oct. 19, 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of A. Kerns dec'd., to and amongst those entitled to the same, and to report an account between the Executor and each of the legatees, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED, Oct. 17. Auditor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

The heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, dec'd. viz: Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in Iowa; Charles S. Bennett; George S. Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Jemima, Mazey, Rebecca Ann, and Atsey Leazure, children of Barbara Leazure, dec'd; Artemas S. Bennet, and Tacey Bennett, are hereby notified, that, by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford co., I will proceed to execute said writ by holding an inquisition on the real estate of said dec'd at his late residence in Southampton township, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, next, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 1st, 1866.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB YONT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN YONT, sep.28 Administrator.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Cumberland Valley, (Centreville,) Saturday, Oct. 6.
East Providence, (Householder's), Saturday Oct. 13.
Colerain, (Brick Church) Saturday, Oct. 20.
Bedford Borough and Bedford township, (Bedford) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 22 and 23.
Harrison (Buffalo Mills) Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Londonderry (Bridgeport) Thursday, Oct. 25.
Juniatta (Buena Vista) Friday, Oct. 26.
Schellsburg and Napier (Schellsburg) Saturday Oct. 27.
Snake Spring (Hartley's) Monday, Oct. 29.
Monroe (Fletcher's) Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Bloody Run and West Providence (Bloody Run) Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Hopewell (Dasher's) Thursday, Nov. 1.
Broad Top (Hopewell) Friday, Nov. 2.
Liberty (Stonerstown,) Saturday, Nov. 3.
Middle Woodberry (Woodberry) Monday, Nov. 4.
South Woodberry (Enterprise) Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Union (Moses') Wednesday, Nov. 6.
St. Clair (Eight Square) Th

Farm, Garden & Household.

SCATTERED TREASURES.

In the natural way of things the leaves decay where they fall, and thus return to the earth more of *organic* matter than the tree takes from it. In cultivation we do not allow things to go on in their natural way, but wish some portions of earth to be unnaturally fertile, and we accumulate manures. Besides, in our civilization we have certain ideas of neatness with which fallen leaves conflict, and we gather them up because they have a slovenly look that offends us Every leaf should be saved, and if not allowed to decay and enrich the ground where it falls, it should be made to do good service elsewhere. In our country towns and villages, so generally planted with shade trees, the crop of leaves is blown about and usually goes to waste. The careful gardener will be on the look out for these "scattered treasures," and gather them all for preservation. Gathering the autumn leaves is excellent work for children, and men and women need not be ashamed of it, for it is merely accepting one of the gifts of a bountiful Providence. Leaves are nature's own winter mulch for the wild flowers of the woods, and we can have nothing better for our beds and borders. For bulbs and all herbacceous plants, strawberries, and all things requiring a winter covering, the otherwise wasted leaves will be found most useful. Then when we come to make hot-beds in early spring, they serve to mix with manure in the proportion of one-fourth to one-half, and make a better heating material than manure alone. And after having served this purpose, their vitality is not exhausted. The old heating material, mixed manure and leaves, thoroughly rotted, makes a manure that every gardener knows the value of. Save the leaves then, there is money in them.

ABOUT ALKALIES AND ACIDS.

These two words occur so frequently in every day life, that a few explanations of them will be acceptable to the unscientific reader.—ALKALIES.—Potash and Soda are familiar examples of *alkalies*: When pure they have a strong caustic or burning taste. They dissolve readily in water, and also unite with oil or grease. Water and oil will not unite together, but put some alkali with them and this will take hold of each and bring them together, as in making soap. The strongest and most common alkalies are Potash, Soda, and Ammonia or Hartshorn. Ammonia is a powerful alkali, but as we usually see it, it is dissolved in a large amount of water. There are other alkalies and many alkaloids, that is vegetable, substances that have alkaline properties, such as quina, morphia, strychnia, etc. Then there are alkaline earths, as they are called. Lime is one of these, which when newly burned, is very caustic. Magnesia is another. Lime and magnesia, and especially lime, are useful in many cases as alkalies. As an alkali is often wanted, sometimes in haste to neutralize an acid, as explained below, the unscientific reader will remember the five most common alkaline substances, by the initials PSALM, standing for *Potash, Soda, Ammonia, Lime, Magnesia.*

ACIDS.—The word *acid* means *sour*, and most of the common acids are very sour to the taste. Ascetic acid, or vinegar, when pure is intensely sour, and would destroy the flesh, but good strong vinegar contains only 5 or 6 parts acid dissolved in 100 parts of water. Sulphric acid, commonly called "oil of vitrol," is one of the strong acids. A drop of this in a pint of water will make it taste sour. Nitric acid, called aequa-fortis, is another of the strong acids. So is hydro-chloric acid, commonly called muriatic acid, or spirit of salt. Then we have citric acid, the sour of lemon juice; malic acid, the sour of apple juice; tartaric acid, the sour in grapes and some other fruits; lactic acid, the sour formed in milk, etc., as common examples. We generally say when anything becomes sour, that it is acid-i-fied. Almost all reids when strong, are injurious to the flesh, and poisonous if swallowed, but when greatly diluted with water, they are frequently tonic or strengthening. Some fruits are for this reason often useful, and generally healthful, if well mashed or masticated so as to be easily digested. Vinegar is much used with some kinds of food to aid in their digestion, but too much of it injures and weakens the stomach, and it is not advisable for constant use.—*Carbonic acid* is very abundant, but we never see it alone, because when not combined with something else, it always takes a gas or air-like form. It is produced wherever any vegetable substances, as coal, wood oil, etc, are burned, It is this acid that bubbles up in soda water, and gives it a sourish taste. It is carbonic acid that fills the little interstices or air-holes that make bread, cake, batter, etc., light. It unites with potash to form saleratus, with lime to make limestone, chalk, or marble.

The *acids and alkalies* unite together, and usually destroy each other's acrid properties, forming what are termed "salts." Thus strong sulphric acid (oil of vitrol) unites with the powerfully caustic soda, and forms the mild compound known as Glauber salts (sulphrate of soda.) So also when this powerful oil of vitrol which eats into the flesh and even chars wood, is united with the intensely caustic fresh lime, the two neutralize each other's properties, and form the mild, tasteless sulphrate of lime, (gypsum or Plaster,) which we sow on land, and use in making casts, cornices and ornaments on plastered walls, etc. Acqua-fortis (nitric acid), as powerful as it is to destroy the flesh, and to dissolve metals, when untied with caustic lime, make a compound as mild as plaster, and when nnited with potash makes salpetre. Soda put in acid or soured batter neutralizes the acid formed. One practical lesson to be learned from the above is, that when trouble results from the accidental or over use of either an acid or alkali, it is to be counteracted by applying the other. For example, if an acid is accidentally swallowed, follow it as quickly as possible with some alkali,—as a weak solution of potash or soda, or lime water. A strong solution of soap swallowed freely, is the best common remdy. The effects of potash, soda, lime, strong soap, etc., upon the hands, are neutralized by a weak wash of any acid, as acetic acid (vinegar.) Acid spilled upon the the garments should be quickly neutralized with potash, soda, ammonia, or lime water.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SUGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK ,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.

J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.

Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21. 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65tyr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of September, 1866.

aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.

Aug31:3t

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared tosell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M, and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other! CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

OYES! O YES! The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.

GEORGE W. FIGARD.

Aug. 3, 1866:3m

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE.

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.

Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18,'66—1y.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th. Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

june 22.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
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STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56	